I *ot* the project within 1005 days from its financial closure tailing which, they wiU have to pay to MSEE Rs. 4.5 lakhs for cadi day delay upto 180 days and Rs. 35.2 lakhs for each day delay thereafter.

Power shortage due in exodus of Industries

6118. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARI-UHAi SHUKLA: Will the Minister of i'OWER be pleased state;

(a) whether there has been* large scale exodug of industries from Ahmedabad in Gujarat to adjouiiag Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) whether this trend has caused industrial power shortage in these States; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government in 'his regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA CHIMANBHAI PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Adverse effect of cotton control order on cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra

6119. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: WiH 'he Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has represented that the recent amendment to the Cotton Control Order adversely affects the cooperative spinning mills in Maharashtra as the cotton growers by their cooperative set up are often obliged to stock cotton in excess of three months consumption;

(b) whether the targeting of the mills for serious action has achieved the objective of preventing hoarding of cotton without affecting the interests of cotton growers; and

(c) if not, whether the amendment win be revoked?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, the interest of the cotton growers are also effectively taken care of by the current market prices which are prevailing 60 to 125 per cent above the Minimum Support Price in case of most varieties of cotton.

Export of handicrafts and handloom Products of Rajasthan

8120. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any special scheme for the development and export of handicraft and handloom productg of Rajasthan keeping in view the demand of such products abroad:

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the increase in percentage during the last three years and future prospects during the current year;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released during the last three years, till-date and total allocation made during Eighth Plan period tor development of handicrafts: and

(d) whether Government propose.. to give more incentives to Rajasthan. . craftsmen so as to keep alive this trade/workmanship?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES. (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a-) and (b) There is no special scheme

for development and export of handicraft and handloom products of Rajasthan. However in the overall Action Plan for exports from the country handicrafts and handloom products of Rajasthan are also covered.

(c) No State-wise allocation of funds is made in the handicrafts sector. However the total plan allocation in the handicrafts sector in the country including the State of Rajasthan has been to the tune of Rs. 223 crores during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The funds released during the last three years for the development of handicrafts in the State of Rajasthan and in the country as a whole is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1. Rajasthan	31.38	36.31	30.76
2. All India	2873.60	3538 99	3593.06

(d) There is no specific proposal to give more incentives Rajasthan craftsmen. However, the craftsmen engaged in the production of embroidered textile products, zari and zardozi imitation jewellery and fashion accessories will get special attention during the current financial year.

निर्यात हकदारी वितरण नीति

6121. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह** : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वस्त्रों और परिधानों के लिए कोई निर्यात हकदारी वितरण नीति बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं ; और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष इस नीति के अन्तर्गत हुए कार्य-कलापों की प्रगति का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी0 वेंकट स्वामी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार पिछले कई वर्षों से वस्त्र तथा परिधानों के लिए निर्यात हकदारी नीतियां (कोटा नीतियां) तैयार करती रही है । वर्तमान कोटा नीतियां 1 जनवरी, 1994 से प्रभावी हैं तथा 31-12-1996 तक बैध हैं ।

वर्तमान नीतियों की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) आबंटन पद्धतियों की संख्या परिधानों के मामले में 4 से घटाकर 3 तथा वस्त्रों के मामले में 7 से घटाकर 5 की गई हैं ।

(2) वस्त्र तथा परिधानों दोनों के मामले में विगत निष्पादन प्रणाली में 10 प्रतिशत विशेष रूप से ऐसे निर्यातकों को वितरित करने के लिए उद्दिष्ट किया गया है जिनकी इकाई मूल्य वसूली, आधार अवधि के दौरान औसत इकाई मूल्य वसूली से अधिक रही हो ।

(3) विगत निर्यात निष्पादन हकदारी तथा गैर-कोटा निर्यातक हकदारी का परिकलन करने के लिए आधार अवधि को 2 वर्ष से घटाकर 1 वर्ष कर दिया गया है ।

(4) कोटा का उपयोग करने के लिए आबंटन वर्ष को दो विभिन्न अवधियों में विभाजित करना समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।